

Thirty-First Congress--2d Session.

Correspondence of the Courier

WASHINGTON Feb. 18.

I found the Senate yesterday, engaged in a debate of a very spirited kind, upon the reference of a petition from the State of Maine, for a modification of the fugitive slave act.

The Senators had received the information of a negro riot in Boston, in which negroes had forcibly rescued a man from the custody of the Marshal, in open court. This was the reason for the departure by the Senate from its usual course, as taken at this session, of entire indifference to the present and disposition of the hundreds of petitions on this subject.

The galleries and the privileged seats were thronged: for there are one or two thousand visitors here, of recent arrival—mostly from the North. The petition had been referred, *sub silentio*. Mr. Atchison moved a reconsideration. The debate had been commenced before I entered the chamber, and I found Mr. FRANK, of Maryland, on the floor, and the vast auditorium enchaind by his eloquence. He was replying to Hale of New-Hampshire, and deprecating agitation. Hale's reply was in his best style of bold and reckless declamation.—Pearce's rejoinder was humorous and sarcastic, and rich in allusions, historical and poetical.—He had in his first speech, brought out in strong relief, the first agitation in the garden of Eden; and, in his rejoinder, he managed with great art, so to use his adversaries points, as to represent him (Hale) as the devil himself.

The Senators were apprehensive that continued discussion would lead to something beyond a mere contest of wit, and were desirous of checking it. They insisted upon the question. But, at the moment, uprose a Senator, who always reminds me of a volcano, with frosty head, and fiery eye—Judge Butler. He is a man who can stir up the passions from their very depths; but as a debater, while he is armed at all points, and ready to attack; he has generally chosen to act on the defensive and to receive the shafts of his opponents upon his polished shield of good humor. When Butler rose on this occasion, I caught a glance of his eye, and I saw in it, not passion, but humor. He had long ago, determined, as well he could, to keep cool. He said, addressing the Chair—I must differ from the Senator from Maryland, as to the attributes of the first agitator. He was not a vociferous rhetorician, declaiming as loudly as if he were calling to the ferry-man across the Styx; but he appeared in the form of a serpent, gliding into the garden, approaching mother Eve, and softly whispering in her ear, there is a "higher law." The effect was magical. Every one sprung up—laughter and applause rang through the chamber and galleries. If you have heard Hale and heard Seward, you will see the aptness of this contrast. In the whole compass of parliamentary anecdote, I will venture to say that there has been nothing equal, in point of wit and humor, to this sally of Mr. Butler's.

In the course of the discussion above referred to, I was very glad to hear Mr. Rhettt call in question a remark from Mr. Cooper, of Penn. Until Pennsylvania shall repeal her laws obstructing the execution of the fugitive act of 1793, her Senators have no right to say, as Mr. Cooper did, that Pennsylvania will sanction the law of 1850. This was Mr. Rhettt's point. The House is not yet prepared to take up the appropriation bills. Doubts are expressed whether all of them will get through. The Chancellor of Exchequer, Mr. Bailey, has told the House what no one knew before, that the appropriations reported, exceed in the aggregate, the large and astounding estimates.

ARREST OF ANOTHER FUGITIVE SLAVE—RIOT AND RESCUE OF THE FUGITIVE.

BOSTON, Feb. 15, 1851.—Deputy Marshal Riley, and assistants, arrested at Corn Hill Coffee House, to-day, one Frederick Wilkins, a negro waiter, on a warrant issued by the U. S. Commissioner, G. T. Curtis, on a complaint that said Wilkins is a fugitive slave. He was taken with no opposition, and carried immediately to the United States Court room.

The news of the arrest spread rapidly; and the Court room was speedily filled by a large crowd of rather excited spectators. The examination, however, went off quietly. Seth J. Thomas appeared for the claimant, and Messrs. Small, Elias Grey, Coring, and others for the defence.

From the documents offered by the claimant, it appeared that the accused was the property of John DeLree, Purser in the U. S. Navy, of Virginia, and that he escaped in May, 1850. The deposition was to the effect, that the claimant had seen the prisoner in Boston; and conversed with him, when the prisoner acknowledged that he had escaped from Norfolk. The counsel for the defence asked for a postponement in order to prepare testimony. This was granted, and Tuesday next, at 10 a. m. was assigned for the examination.

The Deputy Marshal then ordered the room to be cleared of spectators, which was gradually done. The prisoner remained in the custody of a dozen men, as, by a law of the State, the jail cannot be used to imprison fugitive slaves.

His counsel wishing to consult with him, they were readily admitted to the room, to the number of a half a dozen. They remained about an hour, and in the meantime a large crowd of negroes gathered upon the outside, blocking up the entrance to the court room; and as the door was opened to let the last lawyer leave the room, the mob from without suddenly rushed in, seized and knocked down the officers in keeping, and filled the Court room. The prisoner himself was frightened at their demoniac appearance, and fled, with a cry of murder, to the father end of the room.

He was, however, secured by the mob, who had speedily silenced the opposition of the few officers in the room, and taken in triumph down the stairs, and into the street. The officers did not attempt to follow, and with shouts of triumph the mob hurried off with the fugitive, and were last seen in the vicinity of Belknap street, where negroes chiefly congregate.

While the mob was in the court room, the sword of the Marshal, hanging in the sheath over his desk, was drawn by one of them and flourished over the heads of the officers. It was

afterwards found in the street. The mob showed no weapons, though a number of the negroes boasted of having revolvers in their possession. One negro, in his flight, dropped his knife.

There were several white persons in the mob, but they did not appear to act in the rescue. The rescue, of course, caused great excitement throughout the city, as one of the most daring outrages upon law and order ever enacted. It is thought impossible to arrest the fugitive, as his friends have no doubt hurried him off ere this, to the Canadian frontier. U. S. Marshal Devent is absent at Washington.

Births and Deaths in Boston.—The number of births in the city of Boston during the year 1850, was 5279, being 211 more than 1849.—The deaths were 3667, or one thirty eighth of the population. In 1849 the deaths amounted to one in twenty-six. The aggregate of the ages of the deceased, this year, was 74,349 years, being an average for each person of a little more than twenty-two years. The number of deaths by consumption was 586.

"LET HER WENT."—The fugitive slave case in Cincinnati, of which we have had a notice by telegraph, was settled most decisively by the slave herself. The counsel had closed their speeches, and the judge said he would give his opinion in the morning. At this moment, says the Cincinnati Gazette, the woman stepped forward to the judge and said, "I want to go home with my master. I can't fool away all dis time. Let me go." The judge said "go"—and she "went."

PAROLI'S RECEPTION IN BOSTON, at the opening of the opera there, on Monday night, went off splendidly. The house was crowded and hundreds had to be sent away. A dispatch, on Tuesday, says:

"The first box to-day sold for \$5 a seat premium above the regular price of \$2, and a large number of seats sold at \$2 50. All the seats in the dress circle and parquette were sold."

ENCOURAGING FROM FLORIDA.—The Florida Sentinel, alluding to the apathy displayed by the legislature of that State on the Southern question, states "that the majority of the late General Assembly, after having assumed to charge the Governor and his friends with misrepresenting the opinions of the people of this State upon sectional questions, have purposely evaded an expression of their own judgment when they had ample opportunity. Nine-tenths, say ninety nine one hundredths of the people said they are in favor of the Nashville Convention, but when the Nashville Convention lays before them the result of its deliberation, it is unnoticed. The people are overwhelmingly in favor of secession, but their representatives give it the go-by."

After speaking of the difficulties we had to encounter before our admission into the Union, the Governor details the Indian troubles on our frontier. His Excellency thinks that the Indian difficulties have been brought about by the failure of the General Government to make treaties with the tribes for their lands.

Our relations to the negro race come in after the Indians have been considered. The message recommends the passage of a law excluding negroes from the State, on the ground that they are excluded from all civil rights by the constitution, and that none but the worthless will accept a residence in California on such terms.

THE OLD NORTH STATE.—The Legislature of North Carolina adjourned on the 29th ult., after having passed over three hundred acts and resolutions, incorporated thirteen plank road companies, eight turnpike companies, two navigation and two river improvement companies, three railroads, four mining and four manufacturing companies, one canal, two new Banks, four Savings Institutions, and six male and three female academies, and increased the Banking capital of the state \$1,100,000. An act authorizing an agricultural, geological and mineralogical survey of the State, was also passed, and another for the revision of the statutes.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, says:

There is a good deal of excitement in Harlem in consequence of two gentlemen and two ladies being married without their knowing it. The ceremony was performed in sport, and when informed the next day that the marriage was legal according to law, there was a great consternation. The brides, I learn are willing to abide by the marriages, but the bridegrooms are not, and refuse to recognise the ceremony at all. The subject will be brought before our Courts or before the Legislature.

The Governor's Message.—We find in the San Francisco Herald the following concise summary of Gov. Burnett's message.

The message opens with a review of the general history of the State since the adjournment of the last Legislature, and thence proceeds to recommend certain measures for the action of the present Senate and Assembly.

Substitute for Steam.—We copied a short time ago from a Pennsylvania paper, an announcement that a motive power had been discovered which would supersede the use of steam. Some facts have recently come to light which entitle the statement to credit. Prof. Solomon, of Harrodsburg, Ky, has successfully applied the entire power of carbonic acid gas as a substitute for steam, in propelling engines for every purpose. The power of this gas has long been known to chemists, but their inability to regulate and govern it, has prevented its use as a propelling agent. Prof. S. claims to be able to control it with perfect safety; and that it will afford a power equal to steam in one fiftieth of the space, and one-hundredth part of the expense, dispensing with both furnaces and boilers. Experiments have recently been made in Cincinnati which are said to be entirely satisfactory.

Davidson College.—There are now about fifty students at Davidson College. The vacation will occur about two weeks hence.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

From the Charleston Mercury.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.

The Cotton market is unsettled and depressed by the Baltic's accounts, as is also Flour and Grain.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.

The steamship Cambria has arrived with the Atlantic's cargo.

Thompson, the British Abolitionist, has been pelted with rotten eggs at Springfield, Mass.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.

The Senate has passed a bill granting land to the State of Missouri to build a Railroad. The Passage bill, with uniform rate of 3 cents, and abolishing the franking privilege, has been voted down.

In the House the Navy Pension, and Indian bill has been passed.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 18.

Cotton is depressed by the Africa's accounts, and buyers are asking 1-2 cent decline, but as yet there have been no sales.

Arrived, bark *Moggen* from Charleston, and the brig *Toledo* has cleared for the same port.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 19.

Cotton has declined 3-8 since the Africa's intelligence, chiefly on the lower qualities. The sales this morning amounted to 200 bales, at 10 1-2 a 10 7-8 for Middling Fair. Whiskey is dull at 24 3-4 a 25. Large sales of Bacon: Sides, 8; Shoulders, 6.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 20.

The sales of Cotton yesterday amounted to 7000 bales. This morning the sales were 5000 bales, at yesterday's decline: Middling, 10 1-2 a 10 7-8. The stock is the largest ever known. The bark *Lucerne* has cleared for Charleston.

From the Charleston Mercury.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.

Business was generally suspended to-day by the celebration of Washington's Birthday.—Senator Foote delivered the oration. There are many illuminations.

The steamship *Ohio* has arrived from Chagres, with \$200,000 in gold, and 126 passengers. The *Pompeius* and *Cherokee* have also arrived.

More arrests have been made in Boston of the rioters. The alleged fugitive has arrived at Salem, where there is much excitement.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.

Cotton has declined 1-4 a 3-8 since the arrival of the *Baltic*.

Commodore Stockton has been elected United States Senator by the Legislature of New Jersey.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.

In the Senate to-day, the bill making appropriation for the support of the Military Academy, and the Naval Pension bill, were passed.

The President transmitted a message to the Senate to-day recommending that the Executive be authorized to call out force to execute the Fugitive Slave Law without issuing his proclamation previously. A warm debate ensued, but an adjournment was carried before a vote was taken.

In the House, the bill making appropriations for the support of the Post Office Department was passed, and the Fortification bill was laid on the table.

A duel is anticipated between Mr. Stanly of N. C., and Mr. Luge of Alabama, in consequence of the offensive language used by the latter in the debate of Wednesday. Mr. Stanly was arrested to-day for sending a challenge, but was released for want of proof. Mr. Luge and a friend (Gov. Brown of Miss.) are among the missing.

MACON, Feb. 22, 8 p. m.

The Constitutional Union celebration, called in this city to-day, came well nigh being a failure. The audience in attendance at the address all told, did not exceed 75 to 80. The Orator of the Day, Col. Powers, among other things, read Ritchie, Cass, Buchanan and Dallas out of the Constitutional Union. He eulogised Clay and Fillmore without stint or measure. He also said "Bonaparte was some," but he "went down to the grave unwep, unhonored and unsung." Only two delegates from other counties are said to be in attendance at the dinner, although letters of invitation were sent all over the State.

COTTON STATEMENT.—There has been received at Charleston during the past week 8,876 bales; corresponding week last year 10,443 bales. Exported in the same time to foreign ports 4,381 bales; coastwise 5,546 bales; making the total exports of the week 9,927 bales; and leaving on hand a stock of 60,433 bales inclusive of 14,359 bales on shipboard not cleared, against a stock of 57,092 bales same time last year.

The total receipts since our last report amount to 110,306 bales, (against 102,767 bales reported last week;) making a grand total since the 1st September to the latest dates of 1,537,310 bales, against 1,433,945 bales the same time last year, and 1,660,692 bales the year previous.

The total foreign exports amount to 773,744 bales; being an increase on those of last year up to the same period of 154,780 bales. The shipments to Northern ports show a falling off of 102,728 bales. The stocks on hand at all the ports show an increase on those of last year at the same time of 57,074 bales.

South Carolinian.

Progress of Missions.—The number of missionaries employed in heathen countries by the various denominations of evangelical Christians, is believed to be not less than 1,500. Including their assistants, native and foreign, the number will exceed 7,800. It was recently stated by Rev. Dr. Anderson, at Boston, that there was contributed in this country, during the past year, for foreign missions, an aggregate of \$740,000. For home missions, including church edifices, the support of preaching, &c., there has been expended nearly \$9,000,000. Connected with these denominations, in the United States, are 3,000,000 church members, 20,000 churches and 22,000 ministers. The same classes of Christians in Great Britain contribute for foreign missions \$2,000,000 annually, and for home missions an amount nearly equal those made in this country for the same object.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

THEO. J. WARREN & C. A. PRICE, Editors.

TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 26, 1851.

To-day, in your Paper, we send you your account, will you be so kind as to return us the amount.

Our Market

Remains pretty much in the same state since our last. Cotton is tolerably active and commands firm.

Other Produce find: ready sale and high prices.

Important Information.

Our friends will find an abundant supply of the Staff of Life on hand at the store of our Neighbor Mr. J. W. Bradley, he has just received Corn in abundance and will sell in "lots to suit purchasers." See Advertisement.

RETURN DAYS

For Darlington, Saturday, March 1.

" Fairfield, " " 8.

" Kershaw, " " 15.

" Sumter, " " 22.

" Lancaster, " " 29.

Mercantile Associations, New-York.

In speaking of these Associations in our issue of Friday last, we made some remarks which might lead to misconstructions, and do great injustice to a class of worthy gentlemen, whom we know to be above just imputations. Our remarks on the subject were not intended to apply, nor do we intend that they shall be construed to apply, to any gentlemen of the legal profession in our town. The Bar of Camden, embraces a body of men as honorable and true to the interest of the South, as can be found in any community—and whatever correspondence they may have, or have had, in the discharge of professional duty with their clients abroad, we are satisfied that they never will lend, nor ever have lent themselves to any "secret villainies" of our enemies.

We deem this explanation due to the Members of that Bar, of which we are a Member.

Our thanks are due the Hon. John McQueen for recent favors.

Brigade Encampments.

It will be seen from the orders of the Commander-in-chief, published in our paper last Tuesday: that the Officers and Sergeants of the 5th Brigade of Infantry, and the 5th Regiment of Cavalry, will encamp "full five days" at or near Camden, commencing on Monday 19 May next.

Mr. Richards's Lectures.

Mr. Richards is now in Columbia, and will visit Camden next week, or the week following, if we can offer a sufficient inducement—75 Tickets will be sufficient. In a few hours we got 30.—Will not 45 others call at Mr. Young's and leave their names. His splendid apparatus is unequalled—and his interesting Lectures, are worthy of extensive patronage. Let us encourage science. If 75 names can be obtained by Thursday, he will come.

Our Charleston Advertisements.

We invite attention to our Charleston advertisements. Those of our merchants who desire good Goods, can find them at Mr. Bancroft's he has a large and magnificent stock on hand.

We advise them also, to give Messrs. Smith & Whilden a call. They have Paints, Oils, &c.

Messrs. Courtenay & Wienges are on the "Corner" of Broad and East Bay-streets, ready to accommodate all who chance to pass that way.

Chilian Congress.

Senor. M. Carvallo, Minister from Chili to the United States, has published at Washington a recent Law of the Chilian Congress, by which the steamers of foreign nations are allowed the coasting trade in the ports of the Republic, for the term of five years; and the same privilege, without limitation of time, is granted to all lines of foreign steamers, that will place the ports of Chili, in communication with those of other nations.

The Alabama Whig.

Published at Eutaw Ala., and Edited by James W. Sparrow, Esq., we took occasion not long since to style one of the rankest Union presses *alias* a regular out and out *submissionist*. The Editor in his issue of the 14th inst. takes occasion to "tender us his sincere acknowledgments of gratitude for the unintentional compliment thus paid him." If he is willing to receive our remarks, complimentally, of course we have no right to object. It is a free country, and we don't desire to deprive him of any supposed gratification, which our remarks may have afforded. To our minds, they were anything but complimentary. The time has past, for Southern men who profess such "profound respect for the Union," to be regarded as true friends of Justice and Equality. You may extract from all the Democratic *Submissionists* in the whole boundless Continent of America, and that will not relieve you Brother Sparrow, from the charge of recreant *submissionism*. What right have you Brother Sparrow, to suppose, that the article to which you have referred, was a *Ca-price* of ours. Were we not *Warren-ed* in saying what we did, from the untimely and illiberal abuse, which you were heaping upon Southern Rights Associations. Patrick Henry was charged with treason, when endeavoring to show the Virginia Assembly the innovations made upon their rights, by the British Crown. And *who dare now*, we ask? charge him with being a traitor. Perhaps such a man as Henry Clay, and such *strikers* as he may have at his command, might attempt the calumny; they have already done worse. Are not your ends all selfish, "the most sordid of all purposes, that of self-aggrandizement, and political preferment." Did your great leader Mr. Clay—ever aspire to be President of these United States. We promise you at least for the present, to stop this *Sparrow-ing* business—as there is larger game ahead—and don't attribute this to a *ca-price* of ours.

History tells us of a certain personage, who after trying various ways to gain immortality, set fire to a Temple, as the last resort. By a more traitorous, and far less commendable course is the author of the following communication which we extract from the N. C. Star, seeking to gain a "brief notice" from those who curse an Arnold's course. Read the extract:

I would prefer Southern Whigs in the Presidency and Vice Presidency, would cordially support Northern men for those offices even though they were Democrats in preference to those of the school of Rhett and Barnwell.

Did Barnwell or Rhett ever say to "Vox Populi" that he should not enjoy an equal privilege in this Union, with them. Did they ever seize lands which he had fought to gain, and tell him he should not enjoy them? Did they ever engage in a series of measures tending to his degradation? Did they ever reduce him to a position in which submission would be utter disgrace? Never! but they have ever battled nobly and gallantly, for his rights, in common with their own, and this is his return. 'Tis thus with the liond, the hand that beats him most, he is the readiest to lick, while the arm that would defend him, he would bite—

"He that is ungrateful has a single fault,

All others pass for virtues in him."

Now we would ask "Vox Populi," and the "Star" also, if he indorses his correspondents political blasphemy—which we hope he does not. What injury, Rhett or Barnwell has done them? And would ask them too, if they would rather join with those who are striving to make them slaves, or those who are struggling to defend them. Is it not strange that they should thus coalesce with their worst enemies, and war against their best friends. But too true, it bespeaks the character of the animals.

For the Journal.

"This is my own—my native land."

Messrs. Editors: We shall offer no apology for thus obtruding *ourselves* upon your notice, for we verily believe the time has arrived, when it behooves every son of Carolina—however humble—to think and speak for himself, in relation to the all-important matters which at present agitate our beloved State. Under this solemn conviction we now address you, craving that indulgence you would be disposed to yield to one unaccustomed to write for the public eye. He must be less than a patriot, who can look unmoved upon the deep-seated agitation which pervades our people throughout the length and breadth of the land. And why all this? Is the soil of Carolina about to be polluted by the tread of a foe, foreign and powerful? Were this the case, our feelings would be of a far different nature. No melancholy would tinge their character—but joyfully and with alacrity would we rush to meet the invader, and expel him from our borders, or perish in the struggle. But alas! alas! "Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelon," our enemies are those "of our own household"—our oppressors are (as it were,) "bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh." In the name of religion, of humanity, and of justice, we ask, to what direful cause is such an unhalloved state of things to be attributed? In attempting to answer this solemn query, we shall endeavor to speak plainly, for we desire for once in our life to use "all plainness of speech." We believe that all our difficulties can be traced to one acting cause—one moving principle, and this moving principle to be no more or less than a deep-seated hatred in us and our institutions, and the acting cause, a malignant and diabolical jealousy.

Furthermore, we believe before God, that were slavery abolished tomorrow, and the South,—especially South Carolina—continue prosperous and happy, that same deadly hostility would be indicated in new and fresh acts of injustice and oppression. AND MOREOVER, this feeling is not confined to the ignoble few, as Mr. Pinnett and others would have us believe, but pervades all ranks and classes of Society, from the millionaire of LeRoy Place to the starving occupant of a Pearl-street cellar. This may sound strange to some, but our opinions have been formed after having enjoyed the amplest opportunities which a long residence at the North could afford.

Here then, as we believe, is the source of all the evils of which we complain—here, the root of that deadly disease which for years has been preying upon the vitals of the body politic, and now having reached its acme, threatens to overwhelm in one common destruction the fairest republic upon which the sun has ever shone. The famous Tariff, Force Bill, intermeddling with Slavery, admission of California, &c. &c., have simply been the symptoms or indications of this malignant cancer, for the removal of which we believe there is one, and but one effectual remedy—the knife! We will not honor with a passing notice the various palliatives which some have recommended, such as non-intercourse, &c., for we deem them utterly unworthy of a moment's consideration by an intelligent and patriotic people.

South Carolina never will be permitted to remain in this Union on terms of fraternity and equality. We express this our solemn conviction "more in sorrow than in anger." But why is it that she is and ever has been particularly obnoxious to the sneers and insults of the North? The answer to this question may be found in the fact that it has hitherto been her lot to exhibit what some look upon as a morbid, but what we deem a laudable sensitiveness on